Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	FE 2005-07 financial Envelope	Approved Ren-D PIP for 2005-06	RCH releases till date	Adol. health component by the state in State PIP	Remarks
21.	Jharkhand	84.00	42.00	17.60	0.00	
22.	Madhya Pradesh	187.00	93.50	56.2	2.56	
23.	Chhattisgarh	65.00	32.50	16.74	1.80	
24.	Orissa	114.00	57.00	40.5	0.09	
25.	Rajasthan	175.00	87.50	40.01	7.20	
26.	Uttar Pradesh	515.00	257.50	169.73	1,22	
27.	Uttaranchal	26.00	13.00	6.96	0.00	
28.	Arunachal Pradesh	8.00	7.35	7.35	0.00	
29.	Assam	203.00	116.05	64.92	0.00	
30.	Manipur	18.00	11.93	7.43	0.12	
31.	Meghalaya	18.00	9.00	4.50	0.00	
32.	Mizoram	7.00	13.57	11.82	0.00	
33.	Nagaland	15.00	10.36	6.61	0.00	
34.	Sikkim	4.00	1.82	1.00	0.00	
35.	Tripura	24.00	9.67	6.00	0.00	

Female foeticide

2484. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the findings of recent study in the U.K. that female foeticide in India runs into millions;

(b) if so, whether Government agree with the findings, at least partially; and

(c) what steps are being contemplated by Government to tackle this problem?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) The

UK medical journal, Lancet in its January 2006 issue has carried an article 'Low male to female sex ratio of children born in India: national survey of 1:1 million households'. The study states that based on conservative assumptions, Pre-natal sex determination followed by sex selective abortions of female fetuses, accounts for about 0.5 million missing female births yearly. The Government is aware of the problem and has been implementing the Pre-conception and Pre-natal Diagnostic Techniques (PC & PNDT) Act 1994 in the country.

(c) Ministry of Health & Family Welfare has undertaken training of trainers from State Judicial Academies to train lower judiciary with the objective to sensitize the judiciary about the PC & PNDT Act and the issue of female foeticide. National Inspection and Monitoring Committee (NIMC) having representatives of Department of Women & Child Development, National Commission for Women, Indian Council for Medical Research, undertakes periodical visits to the districts with low child sex ratio to oversee the implementation of the Act at ground level and monitors the posecutions launched against unregistered bodies and bodies violating provision of the PC & PNDT Act/Rules. The National Support and Monitoring Cell is being constituted as a mechanism to help Appropriate Authorities in apprending actual wrong doer who are committing female foeticide/ abetting female foeticide.

It is, however, recognized that mere legislation is not enough to deal with this problem that has roots in social behavior and prejudices. A number of activities to create awareness on the issue are being undetaken. The initiatives include meeting with the organizations working against sex selection, involvement of the medical professionals, religious leaders to spread the message, requesting police training academies and schools to include the issues in curriculum of their training, telecasting of video spots on private satellite channels and Doordarshan, and involvement of elected representatiives etc. A 'Save the Girl Child' Campaign with a view to lessen son 'preference by highlighting achievements of young girls has been launched. District Magistrates have also been requested to regularly review the implementation of the PC & PNDT Act along with other programmes in their district.